

KANSAS MEDICAID STATE PLAN

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Methods and Standards for Establishing Payment Rates
Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility Rates
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Narrative Explanation of Nursing Facility Reimbursement Formula

The narrative explanation of the nursing facility (NF) and NF-Mental Health (NF-MH) reimbursement formula is divided into nine sections. The sections are: Cost Reports, Rate Determination, Retroactive Rate Adjustments, Case Mix Payment System, Reimbursement Limitations, Real and Personal Property Fee, Incentive Factor, Inflation Factors, and Rate Effective Date.

COST REPORTS

The Nursing Facility Financial and Statistical Report (MS2004) is the uniform cost report. It is included in Exhibit A-5 (K.A.R. 30-10-17). It organizes the commonly incurred business expenses of providers into four reimbursable cost centers (administration, plant operating, room and board, and health care). Ownership costs (i.e., mortgage interest, depreciation, lease and amortization of leasehold improvements) are reported but reimbursed through the real and personal property fee. There is non-reimbursable/non-resident related cost center so that total operating expenses can be reconciled to the providers accounting records.

All cost reports are desk reviewed by agency auditors. Adjustments are made, when necessary, to the reported costs in arriving at the allowable historic costs for the rate computations.

Calendar Year End Cost Reports: All providers not on a projected rate or in the first year of operation are required to file the uniform cost report on a calendar year basis. The requirements for filing the calendar year cost report are found in Exhibit A-5 (K.A.R. 30-10-17).

When a non arms length change of provider takes place or an owner of the real estate assumes the operations from a lessee, the facility will be treated as an on-going operation. In this situation, the related provider or owner shall be required to file the calendar year end cost report. The new operator or owner is responsible for obtaining the cost report information from the prior operator for the months during the calendar year in which the new operator was not involved in running the facility. The cost report information from the old and new operators shall be combined to prepare a 12-month calendar year end cost report.

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Projected Cost Reports: The filing of projected cost reports are limited to: 1) Newly constructed facilities; 2) Existing facilities new to the program; 3) New providers when the rate of the previous provider places the residents care at risk and the rate is less than the statewide average; or 4) A provider re-entering the program who has not actively participated or billed services for 24 months or more. The requirements are found in Exhibit A-5 (K.A.R. 30-10-17).

NOTE: Effective December 29, 1995, the provision for a new provider to file a projected cost report in accordance with number 3 above is revoked. The projected cost report is desk reviewed by agency auditors. Rates from the projected cost reports are subject to upper payment limits.

Historical Cost Report Covering Projected Cost Report Period Or The First Year of Operation of a New Provider: The cost report requirements are found in Exhibit A-5 (K.A.R. 30-10-17).

RATE DETERMINATION

Medicaid rates for Kansas NFs and NFs-MH are determined using a prospective, facility-specific rate setting system. The rate is based on the costs from the latest cost report submitted by the provider. The rate is subject to upper payment limits established by the agency for the limitation period. Computer software has been developed and is used for calculating the facility specific payment rates.

The allowable expenses are divided into four centers in the cost report. The cost centers are Administration, Plant Operating, Room and Board and Health Care. An owner/administrator limitation is applied in determining the allowable cost. This limitation will be explained in detail in another section of this exhibit.

The allowable historic per diem cost is determined by dividing the allowable resident related expenses in each cost center by resident days, subject to an 85% minimum occupancy rule. The greater of the actual resident days for the cost report period or the 85% minimum occupancy based on the number of licensed bed days during the cost report period are used as the total resident days in the rate calculation. All licensed beds are required to be certified to participate in the Medicaid program.

There are two exceptions to the 85% minimum occupancy rule. The first is that it does not apply to a provider who is allowed to file a projected cost for an interim rate. Both the rates determined from the projected cost report and the historic cost reporting covering the projected cost report period are based on the actual resident days for the period.

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The second exception is for the first cost report filed by a new provider who assumes the rate of the previous provider. If the 85% minimum occupancy rule was applied to the previous providers rate, it is also applied when the rate is assigned to the new provider. However, when the new provider files a historic cost report for the first 12 months of operation, the rate determined from the cost report will be based on actual days and not be subject to the 85% minimum occupancy rule. The rule is applied to the rate when the new provider reports resident days and costs for the 13th month of operation and after.

The allowable historic per diem cost is adjusted by the historic and estimated inflation factors. These inflation factors will be explained in greater detail in another section. The inflated allowable historic per diem cost for each cost center is then compared to the cost center per diem limitation.

The allowable per diem rate is the lesser of the inflated allowable historic per diem cost in each cost center or the cost center per diem limitation. Each cost center has a separate limitation. If each cost center limitation is exceeded, the allowable per diem rate is the sum of the four cost center limitations.

There are add-ons to the allowable per diem rate. The add-ons consist of the incentive factor, the real and personal property fee, and the 24-hour nursing factor. The incentive factor and real and personal property fee are explained in separate sections of this exhibit. The 24-hour nursing factor is explained in Exhibit A-18 (K.A.R. 30-10-29). NOTE: The provision for the 24-hour nursing factor expires for requests received after December 31, 1995. The add-ons plus the allowable per diem rate equal the total per diem rate.

RETROACTIVE RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Retroactive adjustments, as in a retrospective system, are made for the following conditions:

One, a retroactive rate adjustment and direct cash settlement is made when an audit, by the agency, determines that the historic cost report data used to determine the prospective payment rate is in error. The prospective payment rate period is adjusted for the audit corrections.

Two, when a projected cost report is approved to determine an interim rate, a settlement is made after a historic cost report is filed for the same period.

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And three, when a new provider, through an arms-length transaction, is reimbursed the rate of the prior provider and files a historic cost report for the first 12 months of operation, a settlement is made based on the difference between the interim rate and the rate from the historic cost report. Please note the change below on January 3, 1994.

All settlements are subject to upper payment limits. A provider is considered to be in "projection status" when they are operating on a projected rate or the rate of old provider and they are subject to the retroactive rate adjustment.

Effective January 3, 1994:

New providers, on or after January 3, 1994, shall not be considered to be in "projection status" when they assume the rate of a previous provider. There will be no retroactive settlement for the first 12 months of operation. The rate effective date for the first historical cost report will be the first day of the month following the cost report period. Rates initially paid after the effective date of the rate based on the first historical cost report will be adjusted to the new rate.

For example, a new provider is licensed and certified on March 1, 1994. They assume the rate from the previous provider. They will file the first historic cost report for the period from March 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995.

There will be no settlement for the period from March 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995. The rate effective date from the first historical cost report will be March 1, 1995. Since there is a delay in submitting the cost report and having a rate established, there will be a retroactive rate adjustment from March 1, 1995, until the rate is given to the fiscal agency for payment.

Only providers filing projected cost reports for interim rates will have a retroactive settlement for the historical cost report covering the projected period.

CASE MIX PAYMENT SYSTEM

Kansas is one of four States involved in the National Multistate Nursing Facility Case Mix and Quality Demonstration Project. The case mix payment system was partially implemented in Kansas on January 1, 1994. The case mix rate calculation process will follow a process similar to that used under the current system. However, under the case mix system, the Health Care cost center upper payment limit will be adjusted by a facility average case mix index (CMI).

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The theory behind a case mix payment system is that the characteristics of the residents in a facility rather than the characteristics of the facility should determine the payment rate. The idea is that certain resident characteristics can be used to predict future costs to care for residents with those same characteristics. For these reasons, it is desirable to use the case mix classification for each facility in adjusting provider rates.

Providers are required to submit to the agency the uniform assessment instrument for each resident in the facility. In Kansas, the Minimum Data Set (MDS) is the uniform instrument. The MDS assessments have been maintained in a computer data base.

Each resident's case mix classification will be determined using the Resource Utilization Group, Version III (RUG III) classification system and the most current MDS assessment, for the appropriate time period, in the data base for this resident. From this classification, the numeric value or CMI will be determined. Resident assessments that cannot be classified will be assigned the lowest CMI for the State.

Once each resident has been classified, a case mix normalization process will be performed annually. The purpose of this process is to set the mean CMI for the State to a value of one (1). In order to accomplish this calculation, the case mix indices for all residents in the State are totalled and divided by the number of residents. The value determined in this calculation will then be divided into each resident's CMI. This will result in the Table showing the normalized numeric value for each RUGs classification. See Exhibit C-2, Page 8. The average CMI for the State will equal one (1).

Now that each resident has been assigned a normalized CMI, the facility average CMI can be calculated. The facility average is determined by adding the CMI for each resident and then dividing by the number of residents.

The next step in the case mix system is to set the limit for the Health Care cost center. This process is slightly different than the method used to set limits for the other cost centers. The base limit will be the upper limit for a case mix of one (1), the statewide average.

Each facility will have its unique Health Care cost center limit. In theory, each facility's cost for resident care is directly related to its CMI. Because of this assumption, one would expect providers caring for residents needing heavier care to incur higher costs. Arraying the facilities' costs and setting limits without adjusting the case mix would result in a less appropriate rate calculation.

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Determining the case mix allows the agency to array the facilities' costs and set limits with costs that should be more comparable. The first calculation is to determine what each facility's cost would be at a case mix of one. The technique of adjusting costs for case mix is known as neutralizing the costs.

Neutralizing costs is done by dividing each facility's per diem costs by its normalization facility average CMI. The CMIs used to normalize the Health Care cost will be the most current MDS assessment in the database as of the last day of the cost report period. This date is used to match as closely as possible the CMI to the time the costs were incurred. When this set of calculations is complete, the neutralized per diem costs are then arrayed and the base upper limit for the Health Care cost center will be calculated using the methodology described for the current system.

Neutralized costs arrayed weighted by resident days. The median cost is determined. The upper limit is calculated by multiplying the day weighted median by the appropriate add-on percentage.

Each facility's unique upper limit is calculated by multiplying the base limit just established by that facility's normalized CMI. For example, if the normalized case mix index of one (1) results in a base limit of \$40, a facility with a facility average CMI of .9 would have a Health Care cost center upper payment limit of \$36 ($\$40 \times .9$). Likewise, a provider with a facility average CMI of 1.1 would have an upper limit of \$44 ($\40×1.1). The provider would be reimbursed the lower of their inflated Health Care per diem cost or their facility specific, CMI adjusted, upper payment limit.

Rates will be adjusted quarterly for changes in a facility's average CMI. Since the health care allowance is based on lower of costs or the limit, not all facilities will receive a quarterly rate change. A detailed listing of the computation for the rate change and the CMI listing will be sent to the provider.

Case Mix Implementation January 1, 1994:

The case mix payment was phased in for dates of service from January 1 through June 30, 1994. The provider received 50% of the rate under the previous system and 50% of the rate under the case mix methodology. There was a "hold harmless" provision for each provider who experienced a rate reduction based on the case mix adjustment for service days from January 1 through June 30, 1994. The rate from the previous methodology was continued if the case mix adjusted rate was less.

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Case Mix System Beginning July 1, 1994:

The case mix payment system was fully implemented on July 1, 1994. The rates were no longer adjusted for the phased-in period. Providers received 100% of the case mix adjusted rate. The "hold harmless" provision was eliminated.

REIMBURSEMENT LIMITATIONS

Period:

The upper payment limits are in effect from July 1st through June 30th, unless otherwise specified by a State Plan amendment.

Upper Payment Limitations:

There are two types of upper payment limits. One is the owner/related party/administrator/co-administrator limit. The other is the cost center limits. Each will be described.

Owner/Related Party/Administrator/Co-Administrator Limit:

Since salaries and other compensation of owners are not subject to the usual market constraints, specific limitations are placed on the amounts reported. First, amounts paid to non working owners and directors are not an allowable cost. Second, owners and related parties who perform resident related services are limited to a salary chart based on the Kansas Civil Service classifications and wages for comparable positions. Owners and related parties who provide resident related services on less than a full time basis have the compensation limited by the percent of their total work time to a standard work week. A work week is defined as 40 hours. The owners and related parties must be professionally qualified to perform services which require licensure or certification.

The compensation paid to owners and related parties shall be allocated to the appropriate cost center for the type of service performed. Each cost center has an expense line for owner/related party compensation. There is also a cost report schedule titled, "Statement of Owners and Related Parties." This schedule requires information concerning the percent of ownership (if over five percent), the time spent in the function, the compensation, and a description of the work performed for each owner and/or related party. Any salaries reported in the Plant Operating, Room and Board or Health Care cost centers

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in excess of the Kansas Civil Service based salary chart are transferred to the administrative cost center where the excess is subject to the Owner/Related Party/Administrator/Co-Administrator per diem compensation limit.

The Schedule C is an array of non owner administrator and co-administrator salaries. The schedule includes the most current historic cost reports in the data base from all active nursing facility providers. The salary information is not adjusted for inflation. The per diem data is calculated using an 85% minimum occupancy level for those providers in operation for more than twelve months. The Schedule C for the owner/related party/administrator/co-administrator per diem compensation limit is the first schedule run during the annual limitation setting.

The Schedule C is used to set the per diem limitation for all non owner administrator and co-administrator salaries and owner/related party compensation in excess of the civil service based salary limitation schedule. The per diem limit for a 50 bed or larger home is set at the 90th percentile on all salaries reported for non owner administrators and co-administrators. A limitation table is then established for facilities with less than 50 beds. This table begins with a reasonable salary per diem for an administrator of a 15 beds or less facility. A linear relationship is then established between the compensation of the administrator of the 15 bed facility and the compensation of the administrator of a 50 bed facility. The linear relationship determines the per diem limit for the facilities between 15 and 50 beds.

The per diem limits applies to the non owner administrators and co-administrators and the compensation paid to owners and related parties who perform an administrative function or consultant type of service. The per diem limit also applies to the salaries in excess of the civil service based salary chart in other cost centers that are transferred to the administrative cost center.

Cost Center Limits:

The Schedule B computer run is an array of all per diem costs for each of the four cost centers-Administration, the Plant Operating portion of Property, Room and Board and Health Care. The schedule includes the most recent historic cost report in the data base from all active nursing facility providers. Projected cost reports are excluded from the data base.

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The per diem expenses in each cost center are subject to the 85% minimum occupancy rule for providers reporting costs for the 13th month of operation and after. All previous desk review and field audit adjustments are considered in the per diem expense calculations. The costs are adjusted by the owner/related party/administrator/co-administrator limitations.

Prior to the Schedule B arrays, the cost data on certain expense lines is adjusted for historical and estimated inflation, where appropriate. This will bring the costs reported by the providers to a common point in time for comparisons. The historic inflation will be based on the Data Resources, Inc. National Skilled Nursing Facility Market Basket Index (DRI Index) for the cost center limits effective July 1st. This historic inflation factor will adjust costs from the midpoint of each providers cost report period to the latest quarterly DRI Index for the Schedule B processing.

The estimated inflation factor will be also be based on the DRI Index. Determination of the estimated inflation factor will begin with the quarter the historic inflation ends. It will be continued to the midpoint of the payment limitation period.

Certain costs are exempt from the inflation application when setting the upper payment limits. They include administrators and co-administrator salaries, owner/related party compensation, interest expense, and real and personal property taxes.

The final results of the Schedule B run are the median compilations. These compilations are needed for setting the upper payment limit for each cost center. The median for each cost center is weighted based on total resident days. The upper payment limits will be set using the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Administration | 115% of the median |
| Plant Operating (Portion of Property) | 130% of the median |
| Room and Board | 130% of the median |
| Health Care | 125% of the median |

The overall Property limit requires additional explanation. The implementation of the real and personal property fee (property fee), effective January 1, 1985, revised the method of determining the property limit. Ownership costs (interest, depreciation, lease or amortization of leasehold improvements) are no longer included in the allowable cost when determining the Medicaid rate. The methodology of the overall property limit needed to be revised after the ownership costs were excluded.

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Due to the implementation of the property fee, the calculation methodology of the Total Property cost limit has been revised such that changes in ownership (and resulting increases in ownership costs) after July 18, 1984 are not recognized in setting new limits. The change in methodology essentially holds the ownership cost portion of the property limit, effective October 1, 1984, constant. The revised methodology only allows for relative changes in the plant operating costs to influence to total Property cost limit.

The calculation of the Total Property cost limit is as follows:

Plant Operating Per Diem Limit from Current Data Base
Minus: Plant Operating Per Diem Limit from Prior Data Base
Equal: Incremental Change in Total Plant Operating Limit
Add: Total Property Cost Limit from Prior Limitation Period
Equal: Total Property Cost Limit for New Limitation Period

The skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities became nursing facilities on October 1, 1990. The Property cost limit, using the incremental change in Plant Operating costs, was based on the Property cost limit from the October 1, 1984 data base for skilled facilities. The incremental changes in the Plant Operating costs and the subsequent change in Property cost limits are now determined from the combined Nursing Facility data base.

The property fee resulted in a calculation of a provider specific plant operating limit. The Total Property limit is reduced, on a provider specific basis, by the amount of the property allowance included in the property fee. In this manner, the non-ownership costs are limited by a cost center limit that excludes the ownership cost portion of the Medicaid rate, or the property allowance. The following is the calculation of the Plant Operating Limit:

Total Property Cost Limit for Limitation Period
Minus: Property Allowance Included in Property Fee
Equal: Plant Operating Cost Center Limit for Limitation Period.

It should be noted that the value factor component of the property fee should not be reduced from the Total Property cost limit to determine the Plant Operating Cost Center Limit. The property fee is explained in greater detail in the following section of this exhibit.

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